The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,618.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town. " 15 0
" including postage .... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. " 0 2 As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—CAMPBELL—April 20th, at Allahabad, by the Rev. H. J. Matthews, W. F. Fraser, Agrnt. Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, to Catherine Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Campbell, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bassorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	2nd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	10th & 2nd
" Muscat	8th 23rd	" Bushire	16th 8th
" B. Abbas	11th 26th	" Lingah	23rd 9th
" Lingah	13th 30th	" B. Abbas	25th 11th
" Bushire	15th 31st	" Muscat	29th 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on same.....16th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanderson, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 8 P. M. and 8 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Cutwar	2 16	" Bimlipatam	4 18
" Mangalore	3 17	" Vizagapatam	5 19
" Cannanore	4 18	" Coconada	8 19
" Calicut	5 19	" Madras	9 24
" Cochin	5 19	" Negapatam	10 25
" Tuticorin	20	" Galle	15
" Colombo	20	" Colombo	27
" Galle	7	" Tuticorin	28
" Negapatam	19 24	" Cochin	23
" Madras	20 25	" Calicut	12
" Coconada	15 29	" Cannanore	17
" Vizagapatam	16 30	" Mangalore	18 1
" Bimlipatam	30	" Cutwar	19 2
Arrive Calcutta	19 3	Arrive Bombay	20

The Steam Ship "BUSHREW," 792 tons, 139 H. P., Commander J. McKirdy, will be despatched as above on 3rd May at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and on the 30th of the last at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Arcottah can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Jorun.	Oolwa	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dharumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dharumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dharumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry.	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorla.....	" Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa	" Monday.	Tellicherry ...	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Cannanore ...	" Monday.
Compta	" Monday.	Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	" Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Limited) new and first class ship "HYDRABAD" 1,320 Tons Register, has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers, to sail positively first week in May, direct for Liverpool.

For Passage apply to the undersigned, or Captain on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD,

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to Send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis*

THE following passage is required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation which was advertised to be held on the 25th instant is POSTPONED to the 2nd proximo at 3 P. M.

KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which Date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate

4 Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 16, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.....Rs.	1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin	2 0
Rose Pekoe	1 12
Orange Pekoe	1 8
Hyson Green.....	2 0
Flowery Pekoe	2 0
Congou	1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of the Bank of India in (Liquidation) has been REMOVED from No. 4, Church Gate Street, to No. 24, Rampart Row, above the Premises occupied by Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

WHATMAN'S ANTIQUARIAN DRAWING PAPER, a small supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DOUBLE ELEPHANT DRAWING PAPER, a supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at this Office, up to 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, for constructing foundations and erecting an IRON SHED on the Apollo Pier which was despatched from England in the Ships "CLARENDON" and "VIMIERA" on or about the 3rd November last. Plans of the shed and particulars of the work can be learnt on application at this Office.

Forms of Tender will be supplied by this Office on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 29th April 1867.

NOTICE.—My wife, MARGARET, having left my protection, I will not from THIS DATE be responsible for any DEBT she may incur.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. J. JOPLIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the right to CUT GRASS from certain plots of Government Ground in the Island of Bombay, during the ensuing Monsoon, will be put up to AUCTION at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1867, at 1 P. M.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Collector's Office.

A. F. BELLASIS, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 26th April 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifier) and for a considerable time past used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall,

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as *the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.*

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

T. and Co. are thus enabled to offer these artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER (as prepared at the Royal Spa.)

AERATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea sickness.

AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness.

AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.

AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoons full of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink :—

Strawberry Syrup	Raspberry Syrup.
Black Currant do.	Red Currant do.
Pine Apple do.	Lemon do.
Ginger do.	Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid covering the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

Mineral Water Manufactory, Byculla, Bombay.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

TERMS.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent.; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES of HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(*N. B.*—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES :—

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine .....Rs.	42 0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amoroso)	33 0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal.....	28 0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal.....	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal.....	24	13

CLARETS.

Chateau Margaux.....	36	0
Chateau Leoville.....	28	0
Ste Julien.....	22	0
Medoc.....	16	9
Petit Medoc.....	12	0

CHAMPAGNES.

Packed especially for India.

Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)	44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry.....	44	24
Sillery Mousseaux	40	22

MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.

Finest Sparkling and Still, by Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz.....	40	21
Sauterne, best, (expected).....	26	0

SPIRITS.

Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	20	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin, Old Tom, by Booth	20	0
Do. do. by Swain and Board	20	12
Do. Holland, in square bottles, 15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinahans LL.....	27	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica, (imported by ourselves)	20	0

LIQUEURS, &c.

Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottle.....	42	0
Maraschino di Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumeni).....	30	0
Absynthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.).....	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen).....	30	15
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie.....	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy.....	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass', by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16		18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....18		24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16		20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks 16		20
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16		18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 13		24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28		45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose .....ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... "	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... "	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... "	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars.	Per doz...	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.		25 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.....		28 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.		30 0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.....		40 0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus		18 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways.....		19 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags		18 0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....		8 0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20 0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug		12 0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug		30 0
BADHAM'S Bombay Rug		30 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug		36 0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls		22 0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROS.

SPORTING.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Western India Turf Club will be held at 5 P. M., on the 3rd proximo, at No. 2, Marine Lines, to elect STEWARDS for the ensuing year.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieutenant,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.

Marine Lines, 29th April 1867.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...Rs.	44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)...	40 0	21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of the assets of the above Association, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share will be made at the office of the Association, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, and after that, date up to 1st May next. All sums not applied for by the latter date will be reserved until the next distribution. This arrangement is adopted with a view to reducing the expenses of the Establishment as much and as speedily as possible. Shareholders will be required to produce the certificates for their shares on applying for payment.

JOHN SMITH,
Bombay, 6th April, 1867. Liquidator.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE UNDERMENTIONED MAPS OF INDIA ARE NOW FOR SALE.

ALLEN'S GENERAL MAP OF INDIA, executed by Walker, showing all the Railways and Telegraph lines in clear and distinctive colors, size about 5 feet square, on rollers varnished .....Rs.	45 0
Do. do. do. mounted and folded in two parts in case for Travellers	35 0
STANFORD'S MAP OF INDIA, showing the latest territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., and diagrams exhibiting Distances, and Bearings from the three Presidencies, size 53 by 36 *folded* and *mounted in case*.....	20 0
BETTS' LIBRARY MAP OF INDIA, Burmah, the Punjaub, and part of Afghanistan, showing the Roads, Railroads and Telegraph lines, size 36 by 45, on rollers	10 8
(*The above is a clear, useful, and inexpensive office Map.*)	
BETTS' ROAD AND RAILROAD MAP OF INDIA being a reduced edition of the above, size 24 by 30 *in case for the pocket*	5 0
KEITH JOHNSTON'S MAP OF INDIA, from his Royal Atlas, mounted and folded in book form, *with index*	6 0
TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA, mounted and folded in book form, numbers 4, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 63, 69, 72, 73, 74, 76, are now in stock, each	6 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ARRIVAL OF DR. L. LA'MERT IN BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DR. L. LA'MERT, of 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON; M. D. of the University of Erlangen; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, London, &c., &c., &c., has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted (either personally or by letter) on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Daily, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Banks Premises in Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the despatch of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Accounts of the Bank made up to the 31st December 1866, and the Director's' Report thereon.

2nd. To consider the position of the Bank, and if so determined to pass Resolutions to the following effect :—

1st That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed with all the powers conferred by Act 10 of 1866.

3rd. That the remuneration to be paid to the said Liquidator or Liquidators be fixed.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators shall have the powers given by section 174 of Act 10 of 1866 to compromise all calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Bank, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Bank, or the winding up of the Bank, generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidator or Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA will be closed from the 16th of April instant, until after the General Meeting of the Shareholders of which Notice is given above.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy a trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common cold and influenza, the Pills taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed externally, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air-tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints, by which so many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY authorised Mr. FREDERIC WANDERER to sign for me per procuration. J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 13th April 1867.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS received ex *Ellora*.

Prime York Hams.
Middleton Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese and
Cheddar Cheese.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

COOKING STOVES with the most Recent Improvements, warranted of first class English Manufacture, adapted for large and small Families.

Any kind of Fuel may be used.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

EMBROIDERY.

JUST Received per Steamer "MALTA," a Handsome and Elegant Consignment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, finished and half finished.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, and Table Napkins to match. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 34 inches.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

Just received a fresh consignment per Steamer "MALTA."

No. 6 Hummum Street Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marker, Scorers and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

THURSTON & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MAILS.—HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL hereby gives NOTICE, that, on MONDAY, the 16th September next, at One o'clock, he shall be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between SOUTHAMPTON and ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES and ALEXANDRIA, BRINDISI and ALEXANDRIA (as an alternative route with that between Marseilles and Alexandria), and ADEN and YOKOHAMA.

No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day abovementioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between —and— ,"

By Command of the Postmaster-General,

JOHN TILLEY, Secretary.

General Post Office, March, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND YOKOHAMA AND BETWEEN SUEZ AND BOMBAY.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby gives NOTICE, that, on THURSDAY the 1st of August next, at one o'clock, he will be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Calcutta and Yokohama (as an alternative route with that between Aden and Yokohama,) and between Suez and Bombay.

No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day above-mentioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between —and— ,"

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. S. CHAPMAN Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1867.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Enquiry for Royals at 64,—in other descriptions nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of shs.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per cts.		
2,150,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	1,850 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	28 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	8a6 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	45 per share.
2,000,000.	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	90 per share.
1,000,000	250	25.	nil	Central Bank	10 per share.
500,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	2.	.....	China Bank	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	31 ex-div.
1,000,000	200	20	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	50.	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
500,000	200	20.	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,00.	15	Madras Bank	89 p. c. pd.
1,000,000	250	12.5	8 p ct	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct pm. ex-di
600,000	200	200.	.....	Royal Bank of India	24 per share
1,000,000	200	100	.....	Central Bank	50 per share. [a

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	500	100	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh.
1,000,000	100	10	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	50 p. share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	5,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,400
500,000	2,500	2,000	25	S. Asiat and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,913 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	750.
750,000	6,000	2,500	.....	Fremont W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	300	.....	Vingoe Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Stm. Co.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,850 p. s.
1,250,000	1,000	1,000	24 p a	Elphinstone Land Co.	450 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	102 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	110 p. s.
110,000	2,000	200	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	45 per share.
200,000	5,000	4,00.	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,10.	32 p a	Port Canning	150 per share.
2,250,000	10,000	6,250	.....	United Victoria & Calaba Land Co.	1,000 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	223	per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares		
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.		No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.		

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11.d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	15 sight	100.
Do.	20 days' sight	99¼.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China Bank Bills	30 days sight	213.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities		7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Secrs. Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs.	88½
" "	Stock "	Loan 1853-54	"	92
" "	Ctfs. "	1853-54	"	
" "	" "	1854-55	"	89½
" "	" "	1855-56	"	
Five per cent.	Ctfs. Rs.	Loan 1856-57	"	104½
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan	1854-55	"	102
Five and a half per cent.			"	108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-5-0.
Bank of England Notes	"	10-4
Spanish Dollars	"	220
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	220
German Crowns	"	210
Five-Franc Pieces	"	225
Bar Silver	"	108-8-0
Sand Leaf	"	16-10
Bar Gold 16 oz. English	"	16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH APRIL.

	OLD	NEW.
	PER CANDY.	
Dharwar Sawgiaood	220 to 225	
Dholleras	170 to 175	
Dhowangaut		
Oomrawuttee	190 to 195	
Ahote		
Comptah	180 to 190	
Vingoria	170 to 180	
Oomrawuttee	200 to 210	
Ahote		
Khandeish	195 to 200	
Barsee		
Dholleras	213 to 218	
Bhowanggur		
Hungunghaut	235 to 238	
Broach	215 to 218	
Veraval	183 to 190	
Vingoria	210 to 215	
Comptah	230 to 235	
Dharwar Sawgiaood	235 to 250	

Ready Sales..... 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 400 Candies.
Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Williamson, Surgeon Major W., 1st Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, from Kamptee.
Wilson, Major F. J., 6th Regiment M. N. I., to join, from Kamptee.
Hawthorn, Captain G. S., 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Blake, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. F., Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Poona.
Cullen, Staff Surgeon D., Medical Staff, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 30.

Pottinger, Captain B., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Lyon, Assistant Surgeon J. B., Medical Department, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

MILITARY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th April, 1867.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for April 1867, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., (except on Saturday, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour,) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th, officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 7th, H. M's 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion.)
On Thursday, the 9th, H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I.
On Saturday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Tuesday, the 14th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Friday, the 17th, Ordnance Department.
On Monday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Tuesday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash-transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash-balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following appointments are made:—

26th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Anderson, to Command, vice Hodgkinson, deceased, continuing in the Command of the 11th Regiment N. I, until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, or further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Jacob, Staff Corps, is transferred to general duty Hyderabad.

Major General Pelly, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside within the Bombay Presidency whilst employed.

Assistant Surgeon Cullen, M. D., 3rd Dragoon Guards, is appointed to the medical charge of the Invalids and time-expired men about to embark for England in the British ship *Edwin Fox*.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 25th April:—

Lieutenant R. G. Mayne, 1st Light Cavalry.

SHIPPING.

APRIL.

ARRIVALS.

30 Nornia (s) ..... Laing ..... Suez, April 16.
Governor Higginson (s) .. Saunders .... Sunshine, April 18.

APRIL.

DEPARTURES.

29 H. M.'s Wasp (s) ..... Reed ..... Aden.
19 Benares (s) ..... Hall ..... China, &c.
Dilharree ..... Bacsatyne..... Liverpool.
Sinn ..... Compere..... Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Featherstone*, W. Davey, bound to Havre.
Ship *Gladestone*, J. Le Cointeur, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *Godstone*, M. S. Row, bound to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship [illegible], for Liverpool.
Ship [illegible], Liverpool.
Ship [illegible], for [illegible] and Hong Kong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bomba, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

THE TRUE, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, AND STARTLING DELINEATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.

HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!
HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!
HALF PAGE, 3rd Tableau—The shell ignited!!!

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Guide to Places of amusement in Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Decoan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

WHIPS.—RIDING, DRIVING, and HUNTING.—A handsome assortment, from Rs. 31 to 50 just received, on sale by
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED).

TO LET, with immediate possession, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, below our Office, Elphinstone Circle, suitable either for Offices or Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "VIMEIRA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April 1867. Agents of Ship *Vimeira*.

S. S. "PERSIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL, 23rd March, 1867.—The Cargo of this vessel has arrived per S. S. "NORNA," and is now being landed at the Town Custom House. Consignees are requested to take delivery as soon as possible.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Supt. P. & O. Co.
Bombay, 30th April.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PUNA HINDU FEMALE DRAMA.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 1st OF MAY 1867,

When will be performed the highly admired

GOPI VASTRA AARANA

AND

DEVI AVATRA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box....Rs. 2 | Stalls...Re. 1½ | Gallery...Rs. 1 | Pit... ½.

Doors open at 8½ and the performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Pateil MOOLJEE GUNNESH, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
BAEE LUCKHMEE, BAEE AMBA, BAEE ETCHA, AND BAEE PEM. } *Applicants*

ALL persons interested in the above matter are notified that application for PROBATE has been made by BAEE ETCHA and BAEE PEM, two of the Executrixes named in the above Will.—Dated 30th day of April 1867.
D. COOPER,
Proctor for Baee Etcha and Baee Pem.

MESSRS. MACINDOE, ROGERS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE to all the CREDITORS, who have signed the Trust Deed that they are required forthwith to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned, and to prove the same before the 14th August 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their Claims within the time above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Dated, Bombay, 27th April 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.—On FRIDAY, the 3rd May at 3 P.M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Colaba, in the Juthas of Mucaadam THACKER TOOLSEYDASS SOOLJEE by order of JAVERCHUND GOCULDASS, and on account and at the risk of F. CHAMBERS, Esq., 51 Candies Broach COTTON, selected according to agreement.
HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.
6, Rampart Row, 30th April 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY the 15th May at 3 P.M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, (quite new) standing thereon, situate at Chowpattee, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 1,9064 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Sorabjee, on the West by the property of Cullian Kirpall, on the North by the Public Road leading to Malabar Hill, and on the South by the Back Bay property.

On the same day at 4 P.M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with a Chawl containing 13 apartments standing thereon, situate at Chowpattee, containing by admeasurement 2125 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Property of Sorabjee, on the North by the Public Road, and on the South by the Back Bay property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.
6, Rampart Row, 30th April 1867.

NOTICE.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late COWASJEE HORMUSJEE RUSTOMFRAMNA having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SONABOYE and ARDASEER COWASJEE RUSTOMFRAMNA, the Widow and Son, respectively, of the said deceased, all persons having CLAIMS against or being INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby required to send in their Claims and pay the Debts to the Administratrix and Administrator at their residence, No. 11, Mazagon, opposite to the Hope Hail Hotel, or to the undersigned, Solicitors to the said SONABOYE widow, and ARDASEER COWASJEE, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise no such claim against the Estate will be admitted, and the payment of the Debts due to the said Estate will be enforced by legal proceedings.
CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Administratrix and Administrator.
Bombay, 1st May 1867.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

ALHAMBRA,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2ND, 1867.

A GRAND MYTHOLOGYCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE

FOR

NATIVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Special accommodation is provided for single Ladies and Gentlemen in the first and second division of the first and second class.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats ... Rs. 5 | Amphitheatre ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Gallery ..... „ 1

Doors open at Eight. Performance to commence at Nine. Seats can be secured at the Box Office on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 A.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. "NORNA" will be despatched to China as an extra vessel on the 8th May.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 30th April. Supt. P. & O. Co.

STEAMER TO CHINA.
(Calling at Galle, Singapore and Hongkong).

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the Steam Ship "SATTARA" 1,250 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander G. M. Hayes, to the above ports on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WANTED a THIRD OFFICER for service in one of the B. & B. S. Company's Steamers. First Class testimonials necessary. Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
30th April 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MONEY ORDER AGENT at Kurrachee can issue Orders upon, and Pay Orders drawn by the following Agents:—At Lahore, Allahabad, Nagpore and Rangoon.
NOTICE is also given that a MONEY ORDER AGENCY will be OPENED at Sawantwaree on the 10th instant.
EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.
Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY of MADRAS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Madras*.
Bombay, 29th April.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KONSANIC TEA COMPANY, Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.
We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-5, and Kensanic Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-5 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes
JAMES BROWN & Co.
1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—SCHEDULE TENDERS are required for putting in the FOUNDATION of a New Building on the Esplanade, Rampart Row, before the next monsoon.
A Schedule list and particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.
Tenders to be delivered not later than four o'clock on MONDAY, the fifth of May, at the Office of the Architect.
The lowest nor any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
2, Rampart Row, 30th April. WM. EMERSON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held under Section XVIII. of Act X of 1863, in the Bank's Office, in the Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a DIRECTOR in room of HENRY MAXWELL, Esquire, who is unable to accept office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th April 1867.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY 8th May 1867 at 3 P.M.
To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1866.
To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon's Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th April 1867.
N. B.—The Transfer Books are closed from this date until after the above Meeting.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 10th instant, for the LANDING and CARTING of the following Goods for the 12 months ending 15th May 1868:—

Cases, Packages and Crates.	Each.
Iron Pipe and loose iron.....	at per Ton.
Lamp posts and Machinery.....	at per Ton.

The rates to include wharfage and Cranage fees and Cartage to the Gas Works, Parell Road, or to the Company's premises in Church Lane, Fort.
The party whose Tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 500 as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract.
THOS. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.
Bombay Gas Company, Limited, 1st May 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the above Company will be held at the Agent's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 31st May next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st. To receive the Report of the Directors' for the year 1866.
2nd. To elect new Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
3rd. To elect Auditors for the year 1867 and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th April 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

May	4th	May	20th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Publishers in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received by or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong, Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Ratnaghurry, Vingoorla, Goa, Kanwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Every Saturday.		12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail		None.
3rd and 17th.		12 noon on the day of departure.	None.

NEXT OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for all India four times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

April.....27th | May 4th

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	Tolah	Tolah	Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs	One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs	Two Annas.

And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance.	Weight not exceeding 20 T lah 50 Tolahs.		100 Tolahs.		Per 100 Tolahs beyond.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Not exceeding 30 miles.	0	4	0	8	0	12
„ 600	0	8	1	0	1	8
„ 900	0	12	1	8	2	4
„ 1200	1	0	2	0	3	0
Above 12	1	4	2	8	3	12

CALENDAR—MAY, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	4th	0h. 31m. P. M.
First Quarter	11th.	2h. 55m. A. M.
Full Moon	18th.	8h. 42m. P. M.
Last Quarter	26th	10h. 13m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Stars.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	1	May-day.	5 34	6 26	8 43	9 8	
Thurs	2	Moon passes ☉ 54′ N. of Mercury at 4-3 P. M.	5 33	6 27	9 32	9 55	
Fri.	3	Day breaks at 4-51 A.M.	5 33	6 27	10 17	10 39	
Sat.	4	New Moon—Venus in Aphelion at 2-4 A. M.	5 32	6 28	11 0	11 21	
Sun.	5	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 31	6 29	11 43	—	
Mon.	6	Twilight ends at 7-12 P.M.	5 31	6 29	0 3	0 25	
Tues.	7	Venus rises at 3-35 A. M.	5 30	6 29	0 47	1 10	

28th April, 1867.
Time Ball Tower, 6.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition.....Rs. 25 4 per Annum (in Advance).
„ „ 2 0 per Month
Town Edition ..... „ 22 0 per Annum (in Advance)
„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... „ 0 6

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Apr. 18	LAHORE	Apr. 24
AGRA	Apr. 25	LONDON	Apr. 3
ALLAHABAD	Apr. 26	MADRAS	Apr. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MALTA	Apr. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Apr. 21	MEERUT	Apr. 19
BANGALORE	Apr. 24	OOTACAMUND	Apr. 20
CALCUTTA	Apr. 24	OUDH	Apr. 24
CAPE	Feb. 13	PENANG	Apr. 10
CEYLON	Apr. 16	PUNJAUB	Apr. 24
FRANCE	Apr. 4	SUEZ	Apr. 22
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Apr. 8
KURRACHEE	Apr. 19		

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1867.

THE *Times of India* is certainly the most unlucky blunderer that ever tried by special pleading to serve the cause of a friend. One does not expect from our contemporary much literary knowledge or judgment, and therefore his condemnation of Moore's well-known and witty verses, which we quoted the other day, as "bar-room doggerel" may be allowed to pass for what it is worth; but we are surprised that the ingenuity which suggested the malicious after-thought of attributing the ruin of Bombay to the reckless writing of the *Bombay Gazette* did not enable our critic to dig a pit for us without running the risk of falling into it headlong himself. Look, however, at the position in which he has placed the promoters of the Back Bay Job and all who worked with them in 1864. He assures the public that he himself, then the fugleman of the clique, the "great broker" who was its right hand, and the avowed promoters of the Job, were all perfectly well aware that what the *Gazette* was saying about the immense value of the Back Bay concession was nonsense, and that the shares were really worth nothing like Rs. 20,000 premium; yet they deliberately took advantage of the popular frenzy which we had excited to plunder the dupes whose cupidity made them believe they could gain a fortune by purchasing the shares at extravagant prices. The promoters therefore put 400 shares up to auction; the great broker ran up the biddings; and the *Times of India*, when we denounced this unparalleled and ruinous gambling, chuckled over our simplicity, and exclaimed, "No doubt, the public knows quite "well the value of the properly it has bought." If this new account of what took place in 1864 be correct, we can only say that the confessions of the *Times of India* do much more damage to the reputation of its associates than our fiercest invectives. Such conduct as our contemporary takes the credit of for himself, the great broker, and their accomplices, is simply infamous. If these men had in truth believed their concession was as valuable as the public supposed it to be, they would only have been answerable for a terrible error of judgment in leading the community to destruction. But, when the *Times of India* tells us that they were all the time laughing in their sleeves at the fools who trusted them, and that they in fact had formed a deliberate conspiracy to take people's money in exchange for what they knew to be worthless paper, it becomes evident either that our contemporary has made a mess of it and does not understand what he is talking about, or that he now pleads guilty to having been accessory before the fact to one of the most comprehensive and disgraceful swindles that adventurous genius ever suggested. We leave him to choose his own horn of the dilemma.

With regard to the policy of the *Gazette* in those days, we shall not bore our readers by saying much more about it. It is quite true that for a long time we denounced the Job as a "secret bargain," which, knowing nothing of the terms, and seeing the great increase in value of the shares of other land companies, we were justified in assuming to be a bargain concluded against the interests of the public. But, if these articles, written in January and February 1864, carried away the popular imagination, it must not be forgotten that in the month of May, before the shares were issued, the whole correspondence between the promoters and the Government was made public, so that every one had the opportunity of ascertaining the exact terms of the concession for himself, and correcting any errors of imagination into which he might have been misled by the *Gazette*, before investing a single rupee of his money in the enterprize. The Government of Bombay gave this correspondence to the press to justify their conduct in granting away Back Bay; and its publication completely absolves us from the charge brought against us by the *Times of India*, for mysterious hints about the splendid terms secretly made by the promoters inevitably lost all their efficacy as soon as the actual terms were communicated to the whole world. It is an easy thing to say now that the concession was worth nothing; but there are very few engineers who will not allow that, with proper care and good management, the scheme need not have been a hopeless failure. Certainly this was the opinion of the original promoter, Mr. Lane, who proved the sincerity of his faith in the project he had conceived by holding his allotment of shares, which he might have sold at one time for £200,000, till he was compelled the other day to sell them for less than £10,000. But the most promising undertaking in the world would have been ruined by the spendthrifts who had the management of the Back Bay folly. There seemed to be a curse on the money, so that those who had the control of it could do nothing with it but pitch it recklessly into the sea. So far back as October 1864, when enough work had been done to enable competent men to form an opinion as to the prospects of the enterprize, the *Gazette* began to publish leading articles and letters in which the utter absurdity of the prices given for Back Bay shares, and the improbability of the scheme ever coming to any good, were steadily and fully exposed. Why, then, did not the speculators who now blame us listen to our warnings in the autumn of 1864, while there was yet time for them to escape before the crash came? Our dismal prophecies, then, were only laughed at; and it shows how much influence we had over the share market, that the price of these shares continued to rise in an increase ratio to their falling away in the estimation of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The *Times of India* will have it, however, that even in January 1865 we believed the prices of all shares were not a bit too high, and he quotes in support of this theory a sentence from our Retrospect of 1864, which, taken by itself, would seem to imply that we thought Bombay had money enough for "a hundred "more" such companies as had been called into existence during the year. We would ask any of our fellow-citizens who desire to judge as fairly in this matter to read the following extract from our Retrospect, in which the sentence quoted by the *Times of India* is given *with its context*. Our contemporary closes his quotation with the words "a "hundred others if they were projected":—

"There does not appear, then, to be any good

Tanganyika and explore that. That concluded I would if possible again take the boats to pieces and carry them to the Victoria Nyanza and regularly survey that. I think all this could be done with 500 or 600 regular troops composed of Egyptians, Soudanees and Arabs, by arranging depots at camps 150 inches apart along the whole line from Gondokoro and leaving 60 men in each with stores. The steamers should then return to Khartoum and bring up fresh supplies to be forwarded from depot to depot to the most southern point. Such an exploration would be grand. I do not much think our Government would do it, as they are very lukewarm upon African matters."

Such an expedition would be worthy of England and of Livingstone. The great traveller, whose wife lies a victim to African exploration, has an only daughter at home.

THE same:—A very well written article on the Famine, evidently by a young Bengal civilian, appears in the new number of the *North British Review*. The case is stated apologetically for the authorities, but the writer was not in Orissa, to which indeed his very mild defence does not apply. The value of the article consists in the figures which it gives illustrating peasant life in Bengal. But districts vary so much that generalisations from a poor and backward place like Beerbhoom may be too rapid. To the ordinary mortality of the 27 millions of the districts stricken by famine, one third of whom is directly affected, as hired labourers and cottiers, he adds half a million of deaths as due to want of food. As an account of the effects of starvation in Bengal proper the article is valuable. For a true picture of the horrors of Orissa we must wait for the publication of the Famine Commission's evidence and report.

THE same:—The Bombay legislature is asked to introduce a novelty into sanitary administration in India. A Bill is before the members to empower the local Government to remove, forcibly if necessary, all infected persons, in the Island or harbour, to a sanitary or quarantine lazaretto. An Assistant Health Officer is to be provided for the port. The Bill ought to pass, if only to allow the experiment to be made, but the success and extension of the system will depend on the tact and wisdom of the Executive. We do not want such quarantine in India as disgraces so many of the states of Europe.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL AFT. (*via Russia.*)

Holland has abandoned her intention to cede Luxembourg to France.

The Italian Ministry have resigned.

Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has demanded an indemnity and an apology from Spain for the seizure of the ship *Queen Victoria*.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Decrease in the Reserve of Notes....£718,000
" " * Bullion.....£118,000
Increase in Bills discounted £733,000

£239,000 have been paid into the Bank of England during the week.

Private Telegram.

[*The following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.*]

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, 5-40 P. M.

War between France and Prussia very probable.

Cotton low. Fair Dhollera, 9½d. Prospects unfavourable.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

BIMLIPATAM, 29th April.

Steamer *Orissa* from Vizagapatam anchored.

BOMBAY.

HER MAJESTY'S man-of-war *Wasp*, Captain W. B. Reed, sailed on Monday last for Aden.

LIEUTENANT H. T. BULKLEY, Staff Corps, proceeded yesterday by the British ship *Dilharree*, Captain J. Bannatyne, to Liverpool.

R. R. H. SHOWELL yesterday committed Mahomed Jaffer to the ensuing Criminal Sessions on a charge of uttering two false rupees as genuine on the 17th April.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Governor Higginson*, Captain Saunders, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf with the following passengers:—Messrs. E. S. Dawes and Years.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Norna*, Captain Laing, arrived yesterday afternoon from Aden and Suez. She left Suez on the 16th and Aden on 22nd April.

WE are requested by the Acting Senior Magistrate to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 42 from the "A Substitute Juryman" for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE vacation of the High Court begins to-morrow, and the next ordinary sitting of the Court will be on 13th June. Pressing business will be disposed of during the vacation by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE assumes charge of his duties as special officer for License Tax from this day. He delivered over charge of his office of Third Magistrate to Mr. R. B. Barton, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT yesterday gave an *ex parte* decree for Sir Charles Forbes & Co. against Jaisingbhoy Huttaysing, for Rs. 2,727-15-6 (with interest and costs) due to plaintiffs as the payees of a certain promissory note. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs.

YESTERDAY an *ex parte* decree was given by Sir Charles Sargent in favour of Andrew Grant and others, against Sowjee Pachoo, for the sum of Rs. 2,198-15-4, with interest and costs, due to plaintiffs as the endorsees of a certain bill of exchange. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs.

IN the case of *Isserdass Lillaram* vs. *Mungaldass Saldass*, which was on the short cause list yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, Mr. Connon appeared on behalf of the defendant, and asked for time to file a written statement. Mr. Macpherson, consenting for the other side, the Court granted the application.

WE hear that the Eurasian portion of the congregation of Trinity Chapel are to hold a meeting at Mr. C. Durham's, Kalbadavie, this evening at 6-30 P. M., in order to memorialize the Bishop to retain the services of the Rev. Mr. Ledgard, who is to be removed, and the Rev. Mr. Gilder appointed as pastor of that Chapel.

WE understand that a plaint has been filed in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court against Dr. Rustomjee Byramjee, Assistant Surgeon Her Majesty's 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, by his wife Perozbai, for restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, has been engaged on behalf of the complainant.

THERE is at present a somewhat peculiar case under investigation by the Commissioner of Customs, where one of his subordinates is said to have assumed to himself the authority of admitting and passing into town a large quantity of goods duty free. We have heard all the particulars of the case, but purposely refrain from making it public or commenting upon it until the decision of the Commissioner is known. We have no doubt, however, that the whole affair will be made the subject of a report to Government.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY was examined yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent in reference to the insolvency of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka. Mr. Cowasjee had to be carried into Court on account of illness. Muncherjee Heerjee (who had been a partner with Manockjee, and who has himself filed a petition in the Insolvent Court) was afterwards examined. The evidence in regard to the alleged partnership of Heerjee Jehanghier was brought to a conclusion, and Mr. Pigot (for the insolvent) will be heard in reply to-day, when the Court will sit for the special purpose of disposing of this case.

A FEW days ago a native fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, by name Shaik Abdoola, was killed at Wasaind whilst on duty with the No. 27 down goods train. From the particulars we have been able to gather, it appears that on the arrival of No. 27 down goods at Wassind, the pilot engine was attached to the rear end of the train, and the driver of the front engine, when ready to start, sounded the whistle as a signal to the driver of the pilot, but it not being acknowledged, the driver thought he was not ready, so he unhooked his engine for the purpose of pumping water into his boiler, at the same time instructing his fireman (the deceased) to stand at the side of the first waggon and reflect the light from his hand lamp on the waggon, so that he might be able to see his train when he returned. After the engine had been detached the driver of the rear engine commenced to push the train without giving any signal, and the driver of the detached engine not being aware of it, came, in returning, into collision with the train, breaking the headstock and buffers of the first waggon. It is supposed at this moment the deceased was in the act of passing between the tender and train for the purpose of coupling, when he was caught between the buffers and killed on the spot.

YESTERDAY Mr. Justice Westropp disposed of an application for the appointment of an official liquidator to the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, which is being wound up by the Court. Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of several contributories and of the Oriental Financial Association (a creditor), asked His Lordship to appoint Mr. P. E. Bendir to be the liquidator. This application was supported by Mr. C. M. Keir, on behalf of himself and other contributories, but it was opposed by Mr. Dunbar, on behalf of Mr. Mayhew, the late Chairman of the Company,—Mr. Gamble being suggested instead of Mr. Bendir. One objection to Mr. Bendir was that he was already a liquidator of numerous other companies and insolvent estates. After having heard the matter at some length, His Lordship said he rather thought the opposition had arisen from an apprehension that Mr. Bendir was too energetic. As the majority of the shareholders appeared to be in favour of Mr. Bendir, and as the application was supported by a gentleman (Mr. Keir) to whose opinion he attached great weight, His Lordship came to the conclusion that he must appoint Mr. Bendir to be the liquidator. After some further discussion, the remuneration of the liquidator was fixed at 2½ per cent. on the assets to be realised, and security was required from him to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The list of contributories, it is expected, will be settled immediately after the vacation.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 24th and 25th April.

From Continent of Europe, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 24th April.

From Alexander 22nd April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 8 hours 39 minutes to 9 hour 1 minute, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 29th to 8 P. M. of the 30th April were as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra	24	33	2	59
" Calcutta via Madras ...	22	12	8	9
" Madras	15	5	10	10

BOMBAY, 30TH, 5-25 P. M.—Imperfect with Poona.

BOMBAY, 30TH, 6-19 P. M.—Imperfect with Nassick.

KURRACHEE, 30TH, 11-30 A.M.—Direct Line still interrupted beyond Bagdad; Persian Line still interrupted.

THE DOCK SCHEME.

THE Dock Committee met on Monday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. There were present—Mr. A. D. Robertson (Chairman), Mr. Alex. Brown, Col. DeLisle, Mr. Jas. Bogie, Mr. C. Currey, Mr. Russel Aitken, Major General Harry Rivers, Mr. P. Adams, Mr. E. J. Pratt, Captain Henry, and Mr. A. D. Grant.

Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee was examined, and gave evidence to the following effect: I am a landing and shipping agent, and am landing contractor for the G. I. P. Railway Company, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs W. Nicol & Co., and the Bombay Municipality. I am a broadcadum myself, and have my own boats. My charge for landing, per bill of lading ton, was Rs. 1-12, which included the landing and stowing on the wharf. Cotton boats were charged then. In 1863 and 1864 the charge was Rs. 2-8, and this year it is Rs. 2-4. These are the charges in the case of railway goods. For piece goods I charge per bale at the rate of one rupee, and for iron Rs. 3-8 per ton of 20 cwt. I charge the Baroda Railway Rs. 2 per ton for landing coals. For boat hire alone the charge is 10 annas per package; 2 annas more have to be added to this, per package, for getting the cargo on to the wharf. There are on the average four packages in the ton. I take the general landing rate to be Rs. 2-8 per ton. If I had the landing of an entire cargo I would reduce the rate fifty per cent. This reduction would only apply to piece goods and not to coal or other dead weight. If there were more bunder accommodation the charge for boat hire would be less than it is. The greatest detention is experienced at the Custom House Bunder, which the boats come to in large numbers as it is the nearest to the offices in the Fort. There is always enough water at that Bunder, but there is not sufficient space to lay the goods upon. There is great risk of such goods as bale goods becoming wet during the S. W. monsoon, but there is not much danger from capsizing, though that sometimes happens. In fine weather we lose about 2 per cent of the coal we land, and in the monsoon about 3 or 4 per cent. I have landed coal for the railways for more than twelve years. We can unload 40 to 50 tons in the S. W. monsoon, and 75 tons in the fair weather. About 60 tons I think is the average a ship can put out. I don't think goods could be landed cheaper if steam barges were employed. I tried them last year but it did not answer. It depends very much on the captain whether the cargo is discharged quickly. If a captain likes he can discharge a thousand ton ship in twelve days. I would undertake to ship cotton at one rupee a bale including all charges. I think it would be very advantageous to have wet docks—that there would be an improvement in every way, and a saving of money both in landing and shipping. I never saw a vessel discharged in docks. It is true that my occupation would be gone if there were docks, but I don't care about that. The boat hire is greater during the monsoon than at other times of the year, because the boats do not carry so much cargo. The charge for carting cargo is one rupee per cart for the first mile, and eight annas for every additional mile. I think Mody Bay affords the best site for docks. I do not think the property of the Elphinstone Company would be found to be a suitable place, it being too far from the Fort, where business is chiefly done.

Mr. J. R. K. Johnson was then examined. He said: I am acting manager of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company and have been connected with the Company since its commencement in March 1865. If we obtain an entire cargo to land, we generally fix the rate at so much per ton; otherwise, in the case of special consignments, we charge per package. In the case of bales of ordinary size the charge for bringing to the bunder is 6 annas; the crane hire is 2 annas for anything under 5 cwt. and 4 annas for anything over that weight, but generally speaking the crane farmer only charges one anna per package. In addition to this there is a charge of about an anna for the working of the crane. Our rates are uniform all the year round. If we land an entire cargo on account of the agents—I mean a general cargo, excluding machinery—we charge Rs. 2 per ton, and one anna extra per package for cranage. Our charges include the risk of taking goods to any part of the harbour. We also land coals, and the rates for them vary. If I had a contract to land coals I would charge Rs. 1-8 per ton, but I should expect from a casual customer Rs. 1-12. This would be exclusive of wharfage fees. If there were more bunder accommodation we could land goods at a cheaper rate. The reason of this is the detention that is occasioned by the want of sufficient room. I suppose the reason why the Custom House Bunder is so much frequented is that there is no wharfage fee charged there. If there were wet docks there would no doubt be the saving of boat hire. I don't think cargoes of coals would be landed in the docks. The pilfering that takes place on our boats is inconsiderable, and is chiefly of wines and spirits. It is carried on at the bunders, however,—particularly on the Custom House Bunder. If ordinary care is taken there is not much damage suffered by the goods in landing during the monsoon. At that time of the year we use covered boats. Sixty tons of coals are considered a fair quantity for a ship to turn out per day, but I have known a ship to turn out 150 tons. I would ship cotton at 4 annas a bale; this is for boat hire only.

Mr. John Ryan, traffic superintendent of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, was afterwards examined. His evidence was to the following effect: I have held my present post for four and a half years. The Elphinstone Company charges nothing for a boat coming alongside their wharf. The crane charge in landing cargo is eight annas per ton. The wharfage fee for piece goods is two annas per bale. For removing the goods from the wharf to the shed and stowing them, the charge is Rs. 10 per 100 tons. The goods are allowed to lie in the shed without charge, unless the time is greater than seven days, in which case there is a charge made. If a boat lies alongside the bunder for more than 48 hours there is a charge made of 4 annas per day. Very few remain for that time. We charge for iron, Rs. 2-5 per ton, including everything. The average rate of wharfage fee on all coast goods is 12 annas per ton, excepting grain, which is charged at the rate of 2 annas per candy. We charge a small fee on the carts that take away the goods, but none on empty ones. I think a ship could be discharged as quickly in the harbour as in wet docks, if it were discharged by one agent, and if the captain were willing. I remember discharging the *Chancellor*,—a vessel of 900 or 1,000 tons, and which had on board about 800 tons of coal and about 200 tons of general cargo,—in three nights and five days. There is very little pilfering of goods on our wharf; what there is, is of coals or iron. (Mr. Ryan gave in a scale of the Company's charges.)

The Committee then adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Pedroo Fernandez, a butler in the employ of Mr. Gladding, auctioneer, was charged with stealing a case of Brandy, of the value of Rs. 32, the property of his master.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Gladding, that about three days ago he missed a box of Claret, and suspecting the prisoner, he gave information to the police, but the box of Claret was not found. A policeman brought a box of Brandy, which he recognized as his.

A cooly proved that on Sunday last the prisoner gave him the box before the Court, and ordered him to take it to his house. The box was subsequently found in prisoner's house.

His Worship convicted the offender and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LICENSE TAX.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As the License Tax is to be enforced from 1st proximo, it would be as well, if some modification of the manner of its recovery were considered and brought into effect. The servants of Government have contemplated such a deduction from their salaries so soon, and as it is proposed to take it from them in one lump, many will be much inconvenienced. As the salaries are drawn monthly, why not receive monthly, as in the case of the Income tax? In my case my wife and children will not get their usual remittance, this of course is no subject for Government consideration, but were it ordered to be received monthly the deduction would not be felt so keenly and the load would be lightened from the mind of

PATER FAMILIAS.

30th April.

CABUL.

(*From the Englishman.*)

WE are indebted to the Foreign Office for the subjoined Cabul Diary from 27th March to 1st April 1867 inclusive:—

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, after the arrival of Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan (from Cabul), wrote to the Walee that he supposed he remembered how the Ameer Shere Ali Khan had insulted his wives and family in Turkistan, and suggesting that he (Walee) should now send away the Ameer's wives and family to Herat, the family of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan being simultaneously sent there from Kelat-i-Ghilzie. He also counselled the deportation of Sirdars Hussun Khan and Hussein Khan and their families with the family of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, and advised that the Turkistan campaign could not be undertaken precipitately, but with due consideration and in consultation with him (Azim) after his arrival in Cabul.

Lastly, he counselled the dismissal of all the officials employed in last year's collections, and the appointment in their place of more upright persons, that less tyranny might be inflicted. He reminded the Walee that there was still a claimant (daweedar) to the throne.

In addition to writing the above, Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has himself addressed the officials in mixed terms of reproach and exhortation, cautioning them against evil practices.

The Walee, on authority of a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, gives out that Ameer Shere Ali has despatched Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan from Herat to Persia as an ambassador to mediate for him with the Shah.

The Walee on 26th March received a letter from the Meer of Budukshan, copy of which is annexed.

The Walee has written encouragingly to all the Sirdars and notables at Candahar, and despatched presents for them to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan with directions to distribute them in a suitable manner at the Eed festival.

Sirdar Walee Mahomed Khan has secretly written to Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan warning him that the longer he delays in defeating and turning back Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, so much the worse it will be for him.

The letter from the Meer of Budukshan to the Walee was to the effect that he had done, and would continue to do, his best to assist Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan in his operations against Turkistan.

GUARANTEE BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADIAN LOAN.

(*From the Times*)

THE Resolution in favour of a guarantee of the Canada Railway Loan has been carried in the House of Commons on a Division by 247 to 67. This is a case, however, in which the largeness of the majority in no way denotes satisfaction or conviction among those who compose it. We should be sorry to believe that a third of the House of Commons, or of any body of educated Englishmen approved the principle that the nation should take upon itself liabilities of this sort, either in favour of a Colony or of any district within the four seas. Mr. Adderley, in moving the Resolution, did, indeed, give utterance to the opinion which he himself had formed, and which he well knew was prevalent among those who heard him. His opening sentences might almost be mistaken for the beginning of a protest against the scheme. Certainly no public measure was ever introduced in more apologetic terms. When a Minister tells the House that he hopes the scheme he proposes will be the last of its kind, and that it is to be regarded as purely exceptional, and forced upon Government by a conjuncture of circumstances, we may assume that Parliament is asked to go even beyond the usual range of its discursive legislation. Mr. Adderley, however, could not have taken a more prudent course, for the Canada Railway Loan Guarantee is not a subject for enthusiasm or complacency of statement. It is not merely that we are asked to do that which is discordant from sound principles of finance in assuming a liability in order that money may be obtained for a certain enterprise at a lower rate than the intrinsic credit of that enterprise would permit; we are also told that the railway will not be, and cannot be, a paying line; that it must for many years be a burden on the finances of the Confederation, and that, possibly, the guarantee will not be a thing so purely formal as has been asserted by the late and the present Governments. There is also the circumstance that the scheme has been incorporated in the Confederation Bill, which gives it the appearance of a bargain made by the Colonies, or some active Colonial politicians, as the condition of their effecting the Provincial Union, on which the Government of the Mother Country was supposed to have set its heart. It cannot be denied that there is something unpleasant, and we may say suspicious, about the whole matter; and that we have to guarantee three millions with a doubt, but too well-founded, that they will never produce a real working line between Halifax and Quebec in our time.

Yet we are constrained to accept the decision at which the House has arrived. There are times when it is best not to apply to rigid a judgment even to financial matters, and the House has considered that the present is one of them. The scheme is shortly this:—The Canadians profess to want a railway from the Atlantic to the inland Provinces, in order that the communication may be easy at all seasons, even when the St. Lawrence is frozen, and in order that they may be made independent of the American railway for the transit of passengers and goods. The Confederation of the Provinces also seems to demand that the connexion between themselves shall be made closer. Their duties of mutual defence require that troops should be able to come and go with facility, and it is urged that Great Britain herself has the utmost interest in the establishment of better communications, in order that the British troops in North America may be rapidly and effectively reinforced on the occasion. We believe the Canadians—by which term we mean the people of all the Confederated Provinces—to be sincerely desirous of carrying out the scheme. It is, however, avowedly an enterprise which will not recommend itself to the investor. The country through which the railway must pass is too thinly peopled, and is subject during a great part of the year to too rigorous a climate, for the traffic to repay any interest upon the cost of construction. The Confederation, therefore, must be the real promoter of the line, which is thus plainly not a commercial, but a political enterprise. There is nothing in itself objectionable in this, for it is only what the Indian Government has done, and what foreign Governments in various parts of the world are doing. If we could be certain that the calculations of the promoters of the line were correct, and that it would be constructed within a reasonable time and at the estimated cost, the scheme would present nothing objectionable. However, it does not, as a fact, recommend itself to the public, and the money for the construction of the line would have to be borrowed at 6 per cent. if the Canadian Government had to go into the market on its own credit, whereas, if the British Government will guarantee the repayment of the loan, the money may be obtained at 4 per cent. The object of the Resolution last night was to enable Her Majesty's Government to give that guarantee, and Mr. Adderley entered into financial details to show that the Canadian Government will not have the slightest difficulty in providing the 210,000*l.* a year for the interest of the 3,000,000*l.* which we guarantee, of another million required to complete the construction of the line, and for the annual sinking fund which is to pay off the loan in 40 years.

The House of Commons, thus attacked on one side by Mr. Adderley, and on the other by Mr. Gladstone came to the conclusion that it would not refuse this guarantee; and if by enabling Canada to make this railway the Mother Country is to be held to have now fulfilled all its duties, and to be henceforth entirely at liberty to consult its own interests, we cordially approve its decision. The first and most important of our duties will then be the speedy withdrawal of all British troops from the North American Continent. To keep a force of 12,000 or 14,000 men scattered along such a line of frontier, and to affect by their presence to defend it against a people of thirty-five millions, is an absurdity which must be obvious to every one, whether soldier or civilian. As long as these troops are shut up during half the year in an almost inaccessible Province, and exposed at all times to an invasion, which their very presence tempts, the American Government has so many hostages, as it were, for British good behaviour. Let it be clearly understood that the guarantee of the Canada Railway Loan carries with it the responsibility of self-defence to be undertaken by the Confederation, and that it is the intention of the Queen's Government to withdraw at no distant time all British troops from the American Continent. If that be so, the guarantee may be cheerfully paid if even it should be called for; and if the two measures of the present Session enable us to escape the burdens which the Canadian garrisons inflict on this country, there will be no reason to regret them, even though they comprise the encouragement of an unremunerative enterprise by means of a principle condemned by sound finance.

GALLIOS.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

A GOOD deal of ingenuity has been spent upon the whitewashing of various historical characters who are thought to have been treated by posterity with unnecessary injustice. Some of them, by means of the pertinacious efforts of their apologists, have almost been set upon their legs again; while others, like Mary Queen of Scots and Henry VIII., still furnish an inexhaustible subject of literary controversy. There is, however, a considerable opening for any diligent theologian who will make it his duty to repair and varnish some of those whom we may perhaps, without irreverence, be permitted to call the black sheep of Scripture. We do not for a moment allude to any body of whose wickedness we are authoritatively assured by sacred writers. But outside the category of these there are a number of persons on whose moral or religious merits the Bible does not pronounce, but who, from some cause or another, have nevertheless come to be regarded as good for nothing and sinful creatures. Every educated person is aware of the arguments that have been urged in favour of the sincerity of Pontius Pilate, and even of Judas Iscariot. Without going to such lengths as this, it is only fair to call attention to the very ambiguous and unsatisfactory position of a man whose name really does not seem to deserve to have become a byword of reproach. It is a little strange, in this age of civil and religious liberty, that nobody should have a good word for Gallio. His hard lot has been to be taken as a type of carelessness and of scepticism, and to be thundered at from all the pulpits of the Christian world. If we inquire carefully into what is recorded about him, it turns out that he is a strangely underrated man. His whole crime appears to consist in his having refused to listen to the accusations against the Apostle Paul, and having looked on with profound indifference at a bastinado inflicted upon the chief ruler of the synagogue. It is possible that a modern magistrate would have felt it his duty to interfere to prevent any and every breach of the peace; but a beating is not a serious matter among Oriental communities, and when inflicted upon a Jew it would be deemed a bagatelle, and at all events, as far as the Apostle was concerned, Gallio can claim the posthumous credit of having released him from his captors without even waiting to call on him for his defence. The sole political principle which we hear of his enunciating on the occasion was, according to modern political ideas, a sound one. It was nothing more or less than the non-interference of the State in matters of purely religious discipline and controversy—*Libera chiesa in stato libero.* "If it were a matter of wrong or wicked lewdness," said Gallio to St. Paul's accusers, "reason would that I should bear with you; but if it be a question of works and names and of your law, look ye to it, for I will be no judge of such." And so saying, Gallio drave them from the judgment seat; or, in other words, dismissed the prosecution, and ordered the Court to be cleared. Such being his decision, it became wholly unnecessary for him to hear the prisoner at all. We do not even know that the Apostle wished to be heard, but in any case Gallio did nothing beyond what the strictest and most orthodox Bow Street magistrate of the nineteenth century would have done. The text usually flung at the head of the much-abused deputy of Achaia has no reference at all to his treatment of the religious ideas of Paul. The "thing" for which he is said not to have cared was the beating of Sosthenes. The Church has not since attached to it much more importance than Gallio did; and so long as no whole circumstances of a chastisement of Sosthenes are not before us, justice forbids us to impute Gallio's indifference to religious levity. The sole fact which remains against his character seems to be that he does not appear to have been converted to Christianity before the Apostle opened his mouth to convert him. This, after all, is not very much; and, at any rate, it is a fault which he must share in common with others. The opportunities of religious investigation which he enjoyed were not extensive; and, provided that he discharged with propriety the only secular duty he was called on to perform, he does not merit the opprobrium of being a careless thinker, any more than that of being an unjust judge.

The charge of indifference to religious truth, so far as Gallio is concerned, must accordingly be considered as not proven. Apart from this, it is a charge which is singularly inconsistent in the mouths of those who prefer it against him. It is illogical in ecclesiastical commentators to upbraid the Executive of the Roman Empire at one time for interfering, and at another for not interfering, in the early controversy between Christianity and its assailants. One of two things is obvious—either that the Imperial Government was lax or not lax upon subjects of Pagan orthodoxy; but it is idle to accuse its agents simultaneously of scepticism and of tyranny. The truth is that the line drawn by Gallio between what was and what was not a matter of inquiry was conformable to the principles of Imperial Rome. One of the accidental merits of educated Paganism was that it generally was tolerant, just as Alexander the Great was tolerant, and as all who attempt to establish a world wide empire must be tolerant. Rome could not afford, with her enormous frontier and her system of outlying provinces, to be anything else. The subsequent persecution of Jews and Christians were political rather than religious in their inception. Polytheism is usually anything but an exclusive system. The worship of the gods of the hills is not essentially incompatible with a toleration of the worship of the gods of the valleys. But, unfortunately for the lives and liberties of its early followers, Christianity could not exist with any other form of religious creed. Neither Jew nor Christin could consent to admit the statue of the Emperor to stand on the altar of the one true God; and both Judaism and Christianity were thus driven into direct conflict with the political requirements of the Roman Empire. Still later on, when it had grown to more substantial proportions, the Christian Church became a State danger. As its acknowledged aim was the extirpation of all other creeds, it was not strange that it should be thought a standing menace to them or to State tranquility. The tone adopted towards it by the Emperor Julian shows what was thought by a rational adherent to old systems of belief. As time went on, a battle *a outrance* began between the old and the new. It was war to the knife between them, and, if we are to believe history, some acute observes had seen this from the first. But the distinction drawn by Gallio between matters of opinion and matters of State cognizance was not a visionary one. Such was the view of Rome. The departure from it in the case of Christian persecution was a matter not of sectarian bitterness to such as of

THE DEBATE ON THE REFORM BILL.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

(*From the Daily Telegraph.*)

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer said: Sir, the hon. member for Birmingham has commenced his speech with his usual protest against gentlemen on this side of the House presuming to deal with the liberal monopoly. (Hear, hear.) So long as the hon. gentleman and his friends are allowed to remain the only ameliorators of the condition of the people, then we may receive from the hon. gentleman all those encouraging remarks which in his milder moments he knows how to confer upon us. But I have always protested against this opinion of the hon. gentleman. I hold that we have a full and constitutional right, by any means which we think best, to improve the representation of the people in this House of Commons, and I will assert that right at all times against the dogmas of the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman tells us to-night that I have brought in a bill on the part of the Government which is full of false pretences. (Cheers.) He imputes to me statements which I never made, and opinions which I have never professed. But how easy it is to show the utter fallacy and want of foundation, on the part of the hon. member, for any statement which he has made in this respect. The hon. member said, "You made statements which gave an impression to the House that you were bringing in a large amount of franchise for the people." My statement must be still fresh in the recollection of the House. What did I say? I said, if the measure which I proposed was passed, if all the persons under the £10 line were now rated to the poor and paid their rates, the number of 240,000 would be qualified to avail themselves of this opening—(hear)—if they complied with the constitutional conditions which I expressed. Now, what happens? Why, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—(meaning Mr. Gladstone, the right hon. gentleman's *lapsus* causing great laughter)—I can only say I hope that is not a prophecy. (Renewed laughter.) The right hon. gentleman, I have no doubt well informed, having, I am sure on his part entirely by a misapprehension, imputed to me that statement that 240,000 men would be added to constituencies, will take from me that it is not the statement which I did make. I said they would be "qualified." The statement is now adopted by the hon. member for Birmingham that half of those would be added to the constituencies. I won't impeach his accuracy. We will assume that it is true. But how is it that half the amount is taken from the 240,000 who will be qualified? We know the reason—that one moiety are either of a migratory character or paupers. We have evidence of that. I am not speaking of compound householders now; I am speaking of those who pay rates, and who would be qualified by this bill. Does the hon. member for Birmingham wish this moiety, who are migratory paupers, to have the suffrage, or does he not? (Cheers.) He knows very well he does not wish a migratory pauper to be an elector. Well, then, what becomes of the charge against me, that I am bringing in a bill which excludes men from the right of voting. It is utterly shallow. If it is true that you must make these deductions from the 240,000 who are at present rated to the poor, why, it is equally true that the same deductions must be made from the great body of the compound householders. I never heard anybody dispute that. The hon. member knows it is perfectly accurate; he knows that the deductions must be even greater. Would he give the suffrage to those who would be deducted under these circumstances and for these causes? What, then, becomes of his charge of this revolutionary measure? It is so treated one night, and on another night as one of extreme restriction. Why, Sir, it is a measure founded upon a popular and rational principle; it is of general application, without any restriction whatever; and any person who fulfils the conditions, which I believe are entirely approved of by the great body of the people, may possess and enjoy the suffrage. (Hear, hear.) This subject has been very little discussed, considering the importance of the bill before us, considering the great attendance there has always been in the House when any reference to this subject has been made; and it is remarkable how anything like Parliamentary discussion has been, as it were, evaded. When I asked leave to bring in the bill, what happened? The right hon. member for South Lancashire rose and delivered a speech of invective against a measure which he had never even seen. (Cheers.) He founded many of his conclusions upon assumptions which, when he had the bill in his hand, he saw had no foundation at all. (Cheers, and "Oh, oh.") But if the right hon. gentleman, on the motion for bringing in the bill, made a speech which was adapted to the second reading, when the second reading was moved, instead of allowing general discussion to take place, the right hon. gentleman jumps up at once and makes a speech which was only adapted to a committee. (Cheers.) If the course which the right hon. gentleman indicated last night had been followed out the discussion would be ended that evening and probably at a very early hour. (Hear, hear.) Is that a proper way to treat a question like this, when the attendance of the House has shown how deeply interesting to the House and the country the subject was, and are these the means by which to discuss a very important and interesting subject—and of course very important to the Government which induced a measure of this kind, by which alone they can obtain cognisance of the judgment and opinion of the House. Is that a fair and proper way to treat the question? The right hon. gentleman said last night, in a very solemn tone, if this were a proposition for the third reading, the measure involves principles that it would be impossible to pass. (Hear, hear.) As if that is not the fate of every bill, if you were on the second reading, and it was to be treated as though it were the third reading; and as if any reform bill, of all bills in the world, when the second reading was moved, it could be expected to pass the third reading in the shape in which it was presented to the House. (Hear, hear.) This is not a fair criticism. And then the right hon. gentleman gets up and addresses me in a tone which is very unusual in this House—not that I care for any tone which anybody uses towards me—(laughter)—but which, coming from any gentleman who usually conducts the business of the House—("Oh, oh," and cheers)—I do not like. I do not like that the right hon. gentleman opposite, divided as we may be, should address me with a tone and air of a familiar of the inquisition. He puts me to the question, and says, "This must be altered, this must be rejected, this must be amended, and this must be done." (Opposition cheers.) I can fairly say that I neither wish to accept conditions from the right hon. gentleman, nor to offer them; I shall endeavour to treat the House, as I at the first of this business said her Majesty's Government was perfectly willing and anxious to do. I never supposed we could bring a matter like this to any conclusion without the candid and cordial co-operation of the House. It is only by discussion that we become acquainted with the different views of members, and by mutual concession and arrangement that any conclusion whatever can be attained. The right hon. gentleman made yesterday a very great appeal on the subject of the lodger franchise. He said, "the lodger franchise must be conceded." (Hear, hear.) I thought that was a very extraordinary tone to address to one who certainly, on the subject of the lodger franchise, cannot be supposed to have any great prejudice against it. I believe I am the father of the lodger franchise. (Laughter and cheers.) I certainly was the first Minister who ever made a principle without any limit—and I hear the observations of the hon. member for Richmond, whose great abilities no one denies—I repeat, we must "get out of the regions of Nisi Prius. (Cheers.) Then we are told that if we establish our franchise there will be no two towns in which the same suffrage will exist. There are 27 boroughs in which the Small Tenements Act prevails, we are told; 92 in which it partly prevails; and 27 in which it does not prevail at all. Good God! what would be the application if such a proposition as yours were established? Why, Sir, the very thing that the whole House has been complaining of for years has been the dreary monotony of the bill of 1832, and the identical character of the £10 constituencies. We have been told over and over again we must seek variety of franchise. Well, now, it has been also said, and justly said, that some of the most remarkable characteristics of the assembly are supplied by the small boroughs of the country, boroughs called into existence almost at the time of the Plantagenets—especially in the time of the Tudors and the Stuarts—and which have given to England the men such as, with India and her various colonies and settlements in two oceans, she demands. I say, these varied interests have done much good service in establishing the constitution which we now enjoy. Well, there are 27 boroughs which would under this system almost have household suffrage. Well, what would be the harm of it? (Hear, hear.) Have you not year by year been deploring that you have no larger members for Preston elected by household suffrage, no longer the system which produced such men as a Hunt or a Cobbett? But in twenty-seven boroughs where the Small Tenements Act does prevail, you would have large constituencies—in Stockport, Bradford, and Oldham for examples. The right hon. gentleman the other night took advantage of the position in which he was placed, and appealed to the hon. member for Stoke-upon-Trent (Mr. Bernard Hope) who in consequence, I believe, delivered a pointed invective against our bill, but what I want the hon. member for Stoke-upon-Trent to consider is, what would be the difference if there was a £5 rating scheme introduced in this borough. What would be the difference then? Why, Sir, it would make only a difference of a few thousands. (Laughter.) It would make the difference between 15,000 and 9,000, or something of that kind. But any one who knows my honourable friend knows that he is perfectly superior to accidents of this kind. My hon. friend, who is member for the Potteries, will, in my opinion, always represent the Potteries. (Much laughter.) They like a man of social standing, a man of refined taste in the arts, and they are not insensible, as none of us are, to the charms of that rich and grotesque rhetoric which distinguishes the honourable member. (Great laughter.) Now, Sir, let me ask the House to consider what is the result of our proposition respecting the borough franchise. Our proposition is that every householder who is rated to the poor, and personally pays his rates, and who has occupied in his house for two years, shall possess the franchise. I never wish in arguing this question to restrain its merits to the question of the exact number who may be admitted to the enjoyment of the suffrage. It is a great mistake to suppose that mere numbers make democracy. As long as you have fitness and variety it is impossible that democracy

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

(From the Times.)

In a recent number of the *Correspondant* there is a very singular article upon Austria—*singular* for the periodical in which it appears, for it is one of advanced Liberal opinions. It is not signed by the writer, but by the publisher of the review. It is evidently written by one familiar with the subject, whose pen has more than once contributed to the pages of the *Correspondant* and who, though animated by friendly feelings towards Austria, tells some bold and by no means palatable truths to her Government. He declares that the only hope of salvation held out to the Empire is contained in a phrase quoted from *The Times* of New Year's-day:—

"Anything like a legal constitutional amalgamation of the discordant principles is hardly to be thought of. It is only the strength, and character of one man that could save Austria, and that man is not forthcoming."

This quotation is taken by the author for the motto to his article, and he begins and ends with this question, "Is M. de Beust the man?" Of the Emperor Francis Joseph he has the very best opinion. He says:—

"He is one of the most conscientious men breathing. He is not tormented by that restless scrupulousness which made the amiable Frederick William IV. a calamity to Prussia; but is incessantly occupied in doing what he deems to be his duty, without being diverted from it by a single thought of what may be painful or agreeable to himself. I do not think there is a man more sincerely disinterested. His greatest defect is in his little taste for public life. It is a defect of education, a family defect also, and it was common in different degrees to nearly all the members of the race of Hapsburg since the accession of the Illyrian branch in 1620. Maria Theresa herself, who had the instinct of public opinion, who ever respected it, and ever had it in view, took her greatest delight in her domestic circle, and would never feel at her ease amid the public life of modern times. Joseph II., about whom so many contradictory things might be said, would be a much less perfect constitutional Sovereign than is supposed. It is the nature of Princes to live apart from the crowd, and so long as Royalty was nothing but a mere dignity the inconvenience was not greatly felt; but now that it is a regular profession, not to exercise it in the best possible way is an error, for each incompetent monarch brings the principle of monarchy into danger. To any one who has seriously studied the character of the Emperor Francis Joseph it is evident that what is called a return to the past is not to be feared. All, or nearly all, those who surround the Emperor desire it, and make no mystery of it. Does the Emperor himself share their ideas? A yes or a no is nothing to the purpose; but one thing we may affirm—namely, that if the *country* is decided on not 'returning to the past' no such return is to be apprehended. The Emperor has on two occasions proved that he was attentive to the voice of public opinion. By taking M. de Schmerling, as well as by naming M. de Beust for Minister, he has broken with tradition, arrayed against him all that is called the governing class, the whole of the Court and its *entourage*. Now as regards the sacrifice on the part of the Sovereign the obligation for the Minister was to succeed, for his success was the justification of the Sovereign in the eyes of those who were daily brought in contact with him, and where discontent and intrigues were capable of poisoning the existence of the greatest potentate on earth. Before a signal and legitimate triumph all gives way; and had M. de Schmerling succeeded in doing what he always wished for, the reconciliation of the Empire and kingdom, the reform of the Constitution of February, with regard to the trans-Leithan State, there was sufficient patriotism in Austria to pardon him his accession to power. But for that he should have tried all means, run the risk even of disagreeing with the Emperor himself, resigned if necessary but accepted no compromise from any one. His duty was not mere good intention, but success. . . . The Minister who would risk all for success would have it at the end, and even had he to carry it off from 20 or 30 Archdukes and Archduchesses, from the whole Court party, and even from the Emperor himself, the Emperor would assuredly be the first to congratulate himself on it. This time it is for M. de Beust to show the force of his character. In the rectitude of conscience, and the ardent desire to see Austria at last saved, in the profound self-denial of his Sovereign, he will find, if he succeed, steady support; but, as at Lissa, it is not merely a battle but a victory that is indispensable."

THE UNITED STATES.

(From an American Correspondent of the Times.)

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15.

THE first of the State elections for 1867 was held on March 12 in New Hampshire, and although it resulted in the success of the Republicans, the returns are highly unfavourable to that party. The Democrats show a steady gain in all parts of the State, and are quite elated at this indication that their Conservative views are at length making some impression upon the people, and that the firm front presented by the Republicans for so many years past is wavering. At the election held in New Hampshire in 1866 the Republicans received 35,137 votes and the Democrats 30,481, a Republican majority of 4,656. This year there is the utmost difficulty in procuring returns; for the Republicans, who by control all the telegraph line and other news sources in the State, are extremely unwilling to proclaim the intelligence of their losses. The election has now been over for three days, yet no official approximation of the result is telegraphed. It is thought, however, that the Republicans have polled 34,000 votes, about the number of last year; while the Democrats have polled about 32,500, a gain of over 2,000; and that the Republicans, in a total poll of at least 67,000, have gained the day by the bare majority of 2,500. They have chosen, however, their Governor, State officers, and three members of Congress, all of which officers had Republicans for their previous incumbents. The *New York Tribune* in commenting on the result of this vote, says, the Republican losses were owing to the dissaffection of a number of the Republicans, and to unusual vigour and energy on the part of the Democrats. This tells the story of the whole country, for in the town elections that have been held in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois the Democrats have almost universally shown steady gains over the votes of last year; and these indications, together with the drift of popular talk, seem to point to a gradual change in the sentiments of the people. It is now conceded that the State of Connecticut, which the Republicans last year carried by a small majority, will, at its approaching election on April 1, be carried by the Democrats. The almost equal balance of parties, heretofore in favour of the Republicans, has been changed by the extreme measures of that party; and the depression in trade and quarrels about the tariff, currency, and kindred subjects are also having their effect. By an exhibition of great vigour, however, such as was made last year before the elections, the Republicans may be able still to carry the elections. They control all the State Governments and Congress, and have every advantage; while the Democrats still labour under the dead weight of their opposition to the late war.

Congress is still in Session, but it is difficult to tell what for; as no legislation of any moment is perfected, and an hour or two of talk is the only result of the daily meetings. Is is said that the object of prolonging the Session is to pass a law, supplementary to the recent Reconstruction Act, prescribing the mode of conducting elections in the Southern States. A Bill to this effect has been passed by the House but in the Senate an entirely new one is substituted for it, and it will therefore have to go back to the House. This Bill merely prescribes the rules for elections, but it gives opportunity for much acrimony between the two wings of the Republicans, of which the moderate party wish to make the Military Bill a finality for Southern reconstruction, while the extremists desire to have further guarantees, and even talk of confiscation and other extreme measures. It is this course of progress from one extremity to another, for the purpose of interminably continuing political strife, that is frightening the country and causing the changes above noted in election returns. In view of the divisions among the Republicans and their bitter quarrels in Congress, the National Democratic Committee, of which August Belmont of New York is chairman, have determined that it is inexpedient to call a National Democratic Convention during 1867, as the public adoption of any policy by the Democrats will give the Republican factions something that both can oppose, and thus perhaps heal their dissensions. The *New York Herald*, which has heretofore been Republican, has suddenly taken a Democratic turn, and thinks that party "have a promising future before them." In Maryland, Philip Francis Thomas, a Democrat, has been chosen United States Senator for six years, to fill the vacancy caused by Governor Swann's resignation.

The people of the North have at length awakened to the necessity of taking some active measures to relieve the necessities of the starving inhabitants of many sections of the South. General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau who has been investigating the matter, has reported to Congress that in the different Southern States there are 32,662 whites and 24,238 negroes who will need food from some source before the next crop be harvested. These people are in actual want; their own section is unable to help them, and unless food is sent from abroad they must starve. General Howard estimates that to supply their wants for five months, until the crops of 1867 are available, will cost about 2,133,000 dlrs. and Congress has already appropriated 625,000 dlrs. to the Freedmen's Bureau to supply food for the destitute. 1,508,000 dlrs. are still to be provided. In accordance with the recommendation of General Howard, Congress has this week appropriated 1,000,000 dlrs. additional, leaving 508,000 dlrs. to be raised in other ways. The Maryland Legislature has granted 100,000 dlrs. for this purpose; and in Boston, New York, and Baltimore 150,000 dlrs. have been raised by private subscriptions; while in Philadelphia a meeting of merchants and others is to be held to-morrow, the 16th, to raise a similar fund. The tardiness shown—for the condition of the South in this respect has been known for at least six months—in raising money for aid, in the North, was owing partly to the bitterness of political feeling, and partly to the fact that all the efforts heretofore made have been devoted solely to the Southern negroes, leaving the destitute whites to shift for themselves. Now, however, the movement has begun in earnest, and the wants of both classes will be alleviated. The money already raised has been expended in the purchase of cargoes of food, which have been sent to various Southern cities, and corn and other edibles will follow right soon. Next South in abundance. In view of the destitution of the South, the leading newspapers there are urging upon the planters the policy of planting corn this year, and devoting no more land that is already planted to cotton, rice, and sugar. Corn crops are raised with less expense and fewer labourers than those staples, and the scarcity of labourers, as well as of food, is a great Southern trouble. This policy being so urged it is thought that an immense Southern crop will be raised in 1867, while the cotton crop has been last year.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

2 do. 1/11¾ „
1 do. 1/11¾ „
On demand 1/11 „

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Dep sits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 25th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Galle, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 do. at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 do. at 1s. 11¾d. „
On demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11¾d. „

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent., commission is charged. The amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital*—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases Bullion Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghai, and Ceylon-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £385,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—F. C. PEARS, Esq., General Manager.

Inspector of Branches in India.—David Larkeston, Esq.

Branches.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Ambaleger and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 do. at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 do. at 1s. 11¾d. „
On demand at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland and Ireland at 1s. 10¾d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 10¾d. „

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 75, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also *Hoondies, Coins, and Bullion.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England when being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by Issues Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ ઍસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman.*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Kessowjee Naike, Esq.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.
Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
Accountant.
Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. Curseetjee Cooverjee Mody.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 9 do. 7 do.
Do. 12 do. 8 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 2,32,400 (£232,040).
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 46,2,700 (£462,970).
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George Miller Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Seth A. Apcar, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
Baboo Poddocaunon Law, of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
Baboo Hareelaul Seal, *Zemindar.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FitzWilliam, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. Winnoyr, Esq. (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, such the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Depsit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's forms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ demand ..... 1s. 11d. do.
On Scotland do. .....} 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .....}
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 10¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received in the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 30th April 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following Branches of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 m^d sight above £50 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months... ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do.... ... ... 5 „
3 do.... ... ... 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,090.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £90,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid for claims up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.

Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.

Agents— „ Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld).

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

„ The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLaughlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Commissariat Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	21	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	33	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ltd.
1st January 1866. Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq. — James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. — Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. — Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. — Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £350,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
C. M. Keir, Esq.
A. Stewart, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th Angust, 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	7	11
Do. 1864	152,169	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay 1 September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Bernard Hall, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq. — W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. — R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq. — George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq. — Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aitkin, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashburst, Esq. — Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. — Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. — Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Clinton B. Hall, Esq.

Actuary & General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Secretary.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nath. Alexander, Esq. — Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. — Edwin Gower, Esq.
Rich. Baggallay, Esq. — Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
H. Bonham Bax, Esq. — A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq. — Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. — Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark W. Collet, Esq. — John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq. — Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. — David Powell, Esq.
P. G. Dalgety, Esq. — Alex. Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq. — Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. — Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*

Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*

Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. Hunter, Esq., P. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An Assurance will be granted on the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and E